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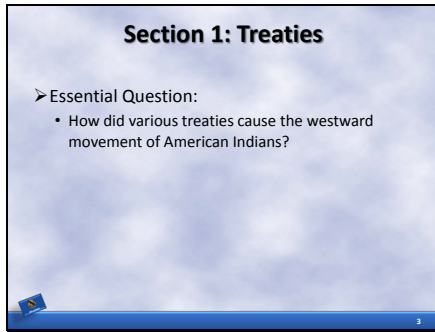
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Chapter 5: A Clash of Cultures QuickNotes

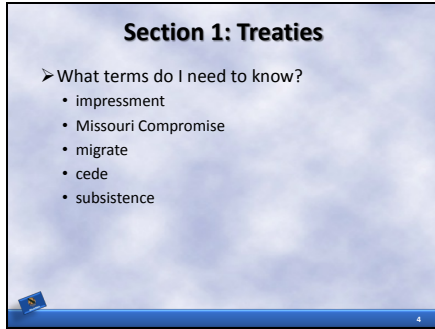
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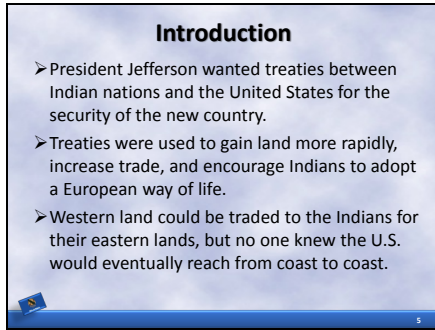
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New States

- The Northwest Ordinance (1787) said territories could apply for statehood when they had 60,000 people.
- In 1812, the Territory of Orleans became the state of Louisiana.
- Oklahoma became a part of Missouri Territory.
- In the War of 1812, the U.S. fought Britain which resulted in clear boundaries for the U.S. and proved America's strength.
- In 1819, Oklahoma became part of the new Arkansas Territory.
- Missouri Compromise (1820): Henry Clay's solution to keep balance of free and slave states with no slaves in the rest of Louisiana Purchase lands.
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854): abolished the Missouri Compromise by allowing slavery in Kansas.
- *Dred Scott* was a Supreme Court decision which said Congress could not stop slavery in new territories.

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Missouri Compromise

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Early Migrations

- Plains Indians roamed areas of 500-800 miles; many tribes roamed through Oklahoma.
- The Wichita tribe was known as reliable and hospitable; they grew corn, pumpkins, beans and tobacco.
- The Caddo tribe lived in SE Oklahoma. Their numbers decreased after the Louisiana Purchase due to war and disease.
- The Comanche tribe moved into the area in the 1700s and were known for horses, hunting, and warfare.
- The Kiowa tribe moved to plains in late 1700s.

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Early Migrations (cont.)

- The Kichai moved from Texas and Louisiana to western Oklahoma by the 1800s along with the Shawnee and Delaware Indians.
- Osage territory spanned a large area of Oklahoma in the 1700s (Missouri to Arkansas rivers) and often fought with other tribes coming into the area.
- Salina was the earliest permanent white settlement in Oklahoma. It was originally a trading post.
- The Quapaw Indians were more peaceful residents of eastern Oklahoma; treaties, disease and conflict with other tribes forced their movement.
- The Western Cherokee from along the Tennessee River often fought with Osage.
- Lovely's Purchase Treaty (1816) failed to stop the fighting. Fort Smith built in Arkansas Territory in a failed attempt to stop fighting among the tribes.



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Early Forts


- 1824: The first fort was built in Indian Territory – Cantonment Gibson (Fort Gibson in 1832).
- The Osage gave up Oklahoma lands in 1825 and moved to Kansas.
- Additional roads, plank bridges, cantonments, and forts expanded trade with the west.



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Early Indian Territory




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Cherokee Outlet

- 1828: The treaty with Western Cherokees moved them west from Arkansas and reset the boundary for Indian Territory.
- The Cherokee got 7 million acres in northeast Oklahoma and a perpetual 60-mile wide strip west called the "Cherokee Outlet", \$50,000 plus additional funds.
- Eastern Cherokee were offered to participate, but few took the offer.




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Section 2: Trails of Tears

- Essential Question:
 - How did the U.S. force the removal of southeastern Indians to Indian Territory?



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Section 2: Trails of Tears

- What terms do I need to know?
 - assimilation
 - syllabary
 - Indian Removal Act
 - allotment
 - lottery

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Removal

- President Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) advocated removal as best for whites and Indians.
- He supported removal of all Indians, even those that had adopted the lifestyle of the European-Americans.
- Oklahoma, Kansas, southern Nebraska, and eastern Colorado became "Indian Territory" in 1834.

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The Five Tribes

- Five major tribes of the southeastern U.S. were the Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole.
- The U.S. government and various churches had been working to educate and Christianize the Indians.
- They were known as "civilized tribes" because many had adopted the ways of the European-Americans.
- Many in the Five Tribes operated large farms and raised livestock.
- Sequoyah invented a Cherokee syllabary, an alphabet based on syllables, for the Cherokee language.
- The Cherokee developed a constitution based on the U.S. Constitution with a capital at New Echota, GA.
- *Worcester v. Georgia*: Supreme Court sided with the Cherokee ruling that their lands were protected, but President Jackson refused to enforce the ruling.

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Indian Removal Act

- 1830: Congress passed a law to negotiate treaties to get tribes to move west of the Mississippi River.
- Those who stayed would become citizens of the state, but many white settlers refused to accept the Indians' presence.



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Indian Removal Act: Choctaw Removal

- Treaty of Doak's Stand (1820) & Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek (1830): The Choctaw tribe agreed to relocate to Indian Territory in exchange for land and money.
- George Gaines was in charge of the removal for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Thousands of Choctaw encountered many problems with weather, transportation, and supplies.
- More than 30% of the Indians died.
- By 1834, about 8,000 Choctaw had been moved to new lands in the west.

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Indian Removal Act: Creek Removal

- Muscogee (Creek) was a confederacy of tribes from Georgia and Alabama.
- A series of treaties in the late 1820s led to their migration to Indian Territory.
- 1830: About 3,000 Creeks lived in Indian Territory, but were facing raids by tribes already there.
- 1836: Troops were sent to end the Creek War in Alabama which resulted from poor treatment of the Creek by white settlers.
- Thousands died from exposure and disease on their way to Fort Gibson in 1837.

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Indian Removal Act: Chickasaw Removal

- An 1818 treaty reduced Chickasaw lands in Mississippi and the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek (1836) ceded the remainder.
- Land could not be found for the Chickasaw, so they agreed to share lands with the Choctaw.
- This was the smoothest removal with most able to take their personal property and limited loss of life in comparison to other tribes.

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Indian Removal Act: Cherokee Removal

- 1828: Georgia refused to recognize the borders and sovereignty of the Cherokee nation about the time gold was discovered in the region.
- Though they won their Supreme Court case in *Worcester v. Georgia*, the President would not enforce the law.
- A lottery was held to offer the land to white settlers.
- One group of Cherokee, led by Major Ridge, signed the Treaty of New Echota (1835) and took money in exchange for land and began to move west.
- Chief John Ross and most Cherokee refused to leave and did not accept the treaty. Most of these were rounded up by federal troops and forced to march west. Weather and disease claimed about 4,000 Cherokee in this "Trail of Tears."
- 1839: Ridge and other leaders were assassinated because of the treaty.
- Eastern and Western Cherokee adopted an "Act of Union" and became one nation with a new constitution in 1840.



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Indian Removal Act: Seminole Removal

- Seminole were the last tribe removed.
- The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) moved them to central Florida swampland.
- By 1836, continued pressure caused some Seminole to move peacefully to Indian Territory.
- The Second Seminole War (1835-1842) was an expensive war for the U.S. who finally forced the remaining Seminole out of Florida.

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Five Tribes in Indian Territory

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Indian Removal Act: Other Removals

- As more tribes arrived in the Oklahoma area, space for them became more scarce
- Seneca, Euchee, Cayuga, and Kickapoo were among those joining existing tribes.
- If possible, they joined or moved near to tribes that were of similar background.
- The Kickapoo eventually moved to Mexico.

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The Stokes Commission

- The Federal Indian Commission (1832) was created to work out problems related to removal.
- Montfort Stokes was the first chairman and worked hard for the Indian groups.
- Stokes remained in Indian Territory the rest of his life.
- The population grew as tribes adapted to the environment.
- Washington Irving, Charles Latrobe, and Count Albert-Alexandre de Pourtales wrote popular accounts of their travels to the region.
